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SUBJECT Stalin Ironworks at Szatlinvéres

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1. Troubles already exist in the operation of the newly erected blast furnace at Szatlinvéres. The plant was designed to use the hard coal from Komló and Vasas. The large coking furnaces were erected for this reason. However, it is admitted now that the preliminary development work will take at least two years more.
2. Building of the coking plant was begun in the fall of 1952. There are 126 buildings. These already completed are, 21 iron-concrete coal distributing bunkers, two coking plant units each having a 100-meter high chimney, a five-story coal elevator, a coal washing plant 100 meters long. The buildings are all connected by ramps or bridges with corrugated sheet walls.
3. The coal comes by rail in hepper cars which automatically dump it into the receiving bunkers. From here it is taken to the three rows of distributing bunkers by three belt conveyors. The conveyors have a release mechanism by means of which the coal can be discharged into any bunker desired. "Distributing tables" arranged in a circle below the bunkers distribute the coal over other rubber belt conveyors to the coal washery. In the upper part of this building of 79,000 cubic meters are three basins, each 25 meters in diameter. The coal dust is drawn off by fans and led to tanks filled with water. A foam-making material is forced into the tanks from below and causes the light coal dust to rise to the surface along with the bubbles, where it is separated. The slate and heavier coal stay on the bottom of the tanks where they are caught on a screen. Streams of water are introduced under the screen which force the coal and slate upward. Because the coal is lighter, it is forced higher, so that coal

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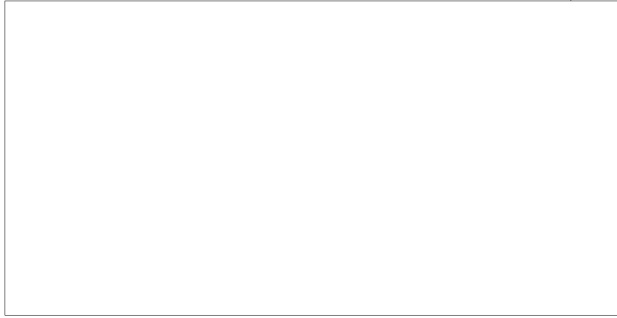
and slate form two separate layers in the water. The slate, which still contains much coal, is sent to an electric central and used to heat the boilers. The separated coal and coal dust are sent, after being drained, to the washed coal bunkers, which look like three joined columns, 30 to 32 meters high.

4. From here the coal is conveyed to the refining building, a tower about 5 by 5 meters in size and 20 meters high. The coal enters at the top through a hammer mill where it is beaten into pieces less than 10 mm in size. Another conveyor belt carries the coal from this tower to the top of the coal elevator, from which it is taken in hopper cars, 12 by 2 meters in size, to the top of the coking plant and there discharged.
5. The coking plant has 55 chambers, each 4 meters high, 40 meters wide and 12 meters long. Each chamber is surrounded by two gas heating units which develop a heat of 1200° C. converting the coal to "coke cake". The various foreign bodies and materials are liberated from the coal and drawn off through ducts in the upper part of the chamber to a gas collector, from which they are led through pipes to the chemical works where various useful chemical products are recovered. The purified gas is returned from the chemical works to the heating bodies.
6. The chambers are tapped about once every eight hours. Each tapping yields 1-1/2 tons of glowing coke which is automatically conveyed by a car called a "Schiebeschmaschine" to a quenching basin, where it is doused with masses of water, and then taken by rubber conveyor bands to the coke sorting plant and thence to the blast furnace.
7. While the possibility of making coke from the hard coal of Komló and Vasas continues to be explored, the Stalin works gets its fuel supply from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, but the deliveries are frequently interrupted and arrive irregularly. There are similar troubles with the deliveries of iron ore. It was planned to have 50 percent of the needed ore delivered from Krivói Rog in the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union sells this ore to the West in order to acquire foreign exchange.
8. According to reports of Hungarian experts who have made their escape from the country, the preliminary estimates of construction material for the Stalin works called for 401,000 cubic meters of concrete, 48,000 cubic meters of cement concrete for roadways, 132,000 tons of cement, about 54 million bricks, 81,000 tons of iron, 59,000 tons of iron framework, 31,000 cubic meters of wood, 90,000 cubic meters of sawed materials.
9. It was planned to obtain 50 percent of the iron ore from Krivói Rog, 35 percent from Czechoslovakia, and 15 percent from the domestic supply at Rudabánya. Originally, while Yugoslavia was still a member of the Cominform, it had been planned to obtain 60 percent from Yugoslavia, 30 percent from the Soviet Union, and 10 percent from domestic sources.
10. The plant's annual requirements of iron ore are estimated at 1,034,000 tons. The Martin plant needs 75,000 tons a year of Swedish iron ore briquettes for oxidizing material; 9,500 tons of manganese ore (from Urkut, Hungary), and 156,000 tons of scrap iron. Other requirements are 5,000 tons of alloyed iron yearly from local plants; 279,000 tons of limestone, from Nagyhasznai, Szentgál and Dunabogdány; 24,500 tons of dolomite; 7,900 tons of refractory powder. Hard coal requirements: 1,000,000 tons of coking coal from Komló; 100,000 tons from the mines at Pécs and vicinity; 97,000 tons from Czechoslovakia. Iron ore: 517,000 tons from Krivói Rog; 362,000 tons from Czechoslovakia; 155,000 tons from Rudabánya and slate from the
11. Production. According to the plan, the plant will produce yearly 280,000 tons of finished rolled plate of which 84,000 tons will be hard rolled plate, band iron, tin plate and zinc plate. The foundry and Martin plants will have to produce at least 70,000 tons of pig iron for the requirements of the works, besides 50,000 tons of cast steel for other Hungarian plants.

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